

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**ROBIN L. HINKLE, individually  
and on behalf of those similarly situated,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**Civil Action No.: 2:15-cv-13856  
Hon. Judge John T. Copenhaver, Jr.**

**CASEY JOE MATTHEWS,  
TIMOTHY MAY and CONNIE MAY,  
Husband and wife, SANTANDER  
CONSUMER USA, INC., an Illinois  
Corporation; SAFE-GUARD PRODUCTS  
INTERNATIONAL, LLC,  
A Georgia limited liability company; and  
JOHNNY HINKLE,**

**Defendants.**

**FINAL APPROVAL ORDER**

Pending is Plaintiff's Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Settlement, Attorneys' Fees, and Service Award. For the reasons stated in the Plaintiff's memorandum and for good cause shown, the Motion is **GRANTED**. Accordingly, the Court hereby **FINDS, ORDERS, ADJUDGES, AND DECREES** as follows:

**I. Background**

In these actions, Plaintiff, on behalf of a putative class of similarly situated individuals, claimed that assignors of Settling Defendant and other non-parties to this settlement agreement violated West Virginia's insurance licensing requirements. The Court preliminarily approved the Settlement on August 31, 2018. (ECF No. 120). That Order outlined the terms of the proposed settlement. The Court adopts and incorporates herein those portions of that Order.

## **II. The Settlement Merits Final Approval**

### **A. Notice is complete.**

The Court finds that the parties have completed all settlement notice obligations imposed in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement. The class notice, which included first-class mailed notice to each class member, constitutes “the best notice practicable under the circumstances,” as required by Rule 23(c)(2).

### **B. The settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable.**

Settlement of class actions must be approved by the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e); *Scardelletti v. Debarr*, 43 Fed. Appx. 525, 528 (4th Cir. 2002); *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d 155, 158 (4th Cir. 1991); *Domonoske*, 790 F. Supp. 2d at 472; *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*3; *see also* Order Granting Final Approval of the Good Class Settlement and Entering Judgment, *Good v. West Virginia-American Water Co.*, No. 2:14-cv-1374 (S.D. W. Va. June 8, 2018). “The primary concern addressed by Rule 23(e) is the protection of class members whose rights may not have been given adequate consideration during the settlement.” *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d at 158; *see also* *Groves*, 2011 WL 4382708, at \*4.

Such approval typically involves a two-step process of “preliminary” and “final” approval. *See Manual for Complex Litigation* § 21.632, at 414 (4th ed. 2004); *Grice v. PNC Mortgage Corp. of Am.*, No. 97-3804, 1998 WL 350581, at \*2 (D. Md. May 21, 1998) (endorsing Manual’s two-step process); *Horton v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 855 F. Supp. 825, 827 (E.D.N.C. 1992). In the first stage, the Parties submit the proposed settlement to the Court for preliminary approval. In the second stage, following preliminary approval, the Class is notified and a fairness hearing scheduled at which the Court will determine whether to approve the settlement. *See Bicking v. Mitchell Rubenstein & Assocs.*, No. 3:11-cv-78, 2011 WL 5325674, at

\*4 (E.D. Va. Nov. 3, 2011) (“Prior to granting final approval, the court must direct reasonable notice to all potentially affected class members, allow time for objection, and provide a ‘fairness hearing.’”). The Court has already granted preliminary approval.

In determining whether a settlement meets the requirements of Rule 23, the Fourth Circuit has adopted a bifurcated analysis involving inquiries into the fairness and adequacy of the settlement. *Scardelletti*, 43 Fed. Appx. at 528; *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d at 158; *Groves*, 2011 WL 4382708, at \*4. A class settlement is fair when it is “reached as a result of good faith bargaining at arm’s length, without collusion.” *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d at 159; *Bicking*, 2011 WL 5325674, at \*4. The Court should be satisfied that “the proposed settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, has no obvious deficiencies, does not improperly grant preferential treatment to class representatives or segments of the class, and falls within the range of possible approval.” *Samuel v. Equicredit Corp.*, No. 00-6196, 2002 WL 970396, at \*1 n.1 (E.D. Pa. 2002); *In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 1285, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25071, at \*29-30; *In re Shell Oil Refinery*, 155 F.R.D. 552, 555 (E.D. La. 1993). “Absent evidence to the contrary, the court may presume that settlement negotiations were conducted in good faith and that the resulting agreement was reached without collusion.” *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*4.

In assessing the fairness of a proposed settlement, the Court must look to the following factors: (1) posture of the case at the time the settlement is proposed; (2) extent of discovery that has been conducted; (3) circumstances surrounding the negotiations; and (4) experience of counsel in the relevant area of class action litigation. *Scardelletti*, 43 Fed. Appx. at 528; *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d at 159; *Groves*, 2011 WL 4382708, at \*4; *Loudermilk Servs., Inc.*, No. 3:04-cv-966, 2009 WL 728518, at \*8 (S.D.W. Va. Mar. 18, 2009). In determining the adequacy of the

proposed settlement, the Court must consider: (1) relative strength of Plaintiff's case on the merits; (2) existence of any difficulties of proof or strong defenses Plaintiff is likely to encounter if the case proceeds to trial; (3) anticipated duration and expense of additional litigation; (4) solvency of defendant and likelihood of recovery of a litigated judgment; and (5) degree of opposition to the settlement. *Scardelletti*, 43 Fed. Appx. at 528; *In re Jiffy Lube Sec. Litig.*, 927 F.2d at 159; *Groves*, 2011 WL 4382708, at \*5; *Loudermilk Servs., Inc.*, 2009 WL 72818, at \*3.

Consideration of the applicable factors reveals that the Parties' proposed Settlement Agreement merits final approval. The Parties' settlement was indeed the product of serious, informed, arm's-length, and non-collusive negotiations. By the time these sessions occurred, Plaintiff's Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, who are both experienced in prosecuting complex class action claims such as these, had "a clear view of the strengths and weaknesses" of their case and were in a strong position to make an informed decision regarding the reasonableness of a potential settlement. *In re Warner Commc'ns Sec. Litig.*, 618 F. Supp. 735, 745 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) *aff'd*, 798 F.2d 35 (2d Cir. 1986).

The settlement has no obvious deficiencies, and does not grant preferential treatment to the class representative or any segments of the class. All class members will be compensated using the same formula and will be able to recover a cash payment. The intrinsic value of the net settlement payment to Class Members is readily apparent when one considers the risks inherent in continued and protracted litigation.

The settlement is particularly valuable to absent Class Members who, but for the settlement, likely would be unaware of the existence of their legal claims. Even if they were aware, given the relatively small amounts of money involved, absent class members and attorneys who may represent them would have little financial incentive to prosecute individual actions. The

alternative to bringing this case as a class action is bringing hundreds of individual claims. Realistically, the alternative to a class action under the present circumstances is no action at all.

“[C]ompromise and settlement are favored by the law.” *Groves*, 2011 WL 4382708, at \*4. The proposed settlement serves the overriding public interest in settling litigation. *Van Bronkhorst v. Safeco Corp.*, 529 F.2d 943, 950 (9th Cir. 1976). The complexity, expense, and duration of class action litigation are factors that mitigate in favor of preliminary approval of a settlement. *In re Corp. Litig.*, 264 F.3d 201, 231, 233 (3d Cir. 2001); *Girsh v. Jepson*, 521 F.3d 153, 157 (3d Cir. 1975); *City of Detroit v. Grinnell Corp.*, 495 F.2d 448, 463 (2d Cir. 1974). While the Parties could have litigated the case to judgment and taxed the resources of the litigants and the Court, they chose instead to rationally and reasonably forgo the expense and uncertainty of continued litigation and focus their efforts on achieving a fair and adequate settlement that took the risks of further litigation into account.

Finally, the “opinion of class action counsel, with substantial experience in litigation of similar size and scope, is an important consideration.” *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 4382708, at \*4. “‘When the parties’ attorneys are experienced and knowledgeable about the facts and claims, their representations to the court that the settlement provides class relief which is fair, reasonable and adequate should be given significant weight.’” *Id.* at \*4 (quoting *Rolland v. Cellucci*, 191 F.R.D. 3, 10 (D. Mass. 2000)). In the present case, proposed class counsel, who recommend the settlement, are skilled and experienced in consumer class actions. *See Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*4 (recognizing that Plaintiff’s counsel, Bailey & Glasser, particularly John W. Barrett and Jonathan R. Marshall, are “skilled and experienced in class action litigation, and have served as class counsel in several cases, including consumer lending cases”).

### **III. The Requested Attorneys' Fees are Reasonable.**

Awarding attorney's fees as a percentage of the benefit to the class is the preferable and prevailing method of determining fee awards in class actions that establish common funds for the benefit of the class. The requested award of one-third of the common fund, exclusive of litigation expenses, is reasonable under the circumstances of this case. It is noteworthy that no class member has objected to the fees and expenses sought by counsel. Additionally, counsel are not seeking recovery of their litigation expenses, which they have incurred in the amount of \$45,975.57.

#### **A. The Percentage of Fund Method is the Appropriate Measure for Determining Fees**

The common fund doctrine is one of the earliest recognized exceptions to the "American Rule" which generally requires that litigants bear their own costs and attorneys' fees. Premised on the equitable powers of the court, the common fund doctrine allows a person who maintains a suit that results in the creation, preservation or increase of a fund in which others have a common interest, to be reimbursed from that fund for the litigation expenses incurred. *Cent. R.R. & Banking Co. v. Pettus*, 113 U.S. 116 (1885). "[A] litigant or a lawyer who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other than himself or his client is entitled to a reasonable attorney's fee from the fund as a whole." *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980).

"Although the Fourth Circuit has not determined the preferred method for calculating attorney fees where the common fund has been generated on behalf of a class, nearly all circuits, as well as district courts within this Circuit, that have considered the issue have found that the trial court may use the percentage method." *Dijkstra v. Carenbauer*, No. 5:11-cv-152, 2015 WL 12750449, at \*6 (N.D. W. Va. July 29, 2015); *see also Good v. West Virginia-American Water Co.*, No. 14-1374, 2017 WL 2884535, at \*20 (S.D. W. Va. July 6, 2017); *Archbold v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 3:13-cv-24599, 2015 WL 4276295, at \*3 (S.D. W. Va. July 14, 2015); *Kidrick v.*

*ABC Television & Appliance Rental*, No. 3:97-cv-69, 1999 WL 1027050 \*1 (N.D. W. Va. 1999) (“Where there is a common fund in a class settlement, application of a percentage method to calculate an attorney’s fee award is now favored.”) (citing *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980)); *Goldenberger v. Integrated Res., Inc.*, 209 F.3d 43 (2d Cir. 2000); *Cook v. Niedert*, 142 F.3d 1004, 1013 (7th Cir. 1998); *In re Thirteen Appeals Arising out of San Juan DuPont Plaza Hotel Fire Litig.*, 56 F.3d 295, 307 (1st Cir. 1995); *In re Wash. Public Power Supply Sys. Litig.*, 19 F.3d at 1291, 1295 (9th Cir. 1994); *Gottlieb v. Barry*, 43 F.3d. 474 (10th Cir. 1994); *Rawlings v. Prudential-Bache Props., Inc.*, 9 F.3d 513, 516 (6th Cir. 1993); *Longden v. Sunderman*, 979 F.2d 1095, 1099 (5th Cir. 1992); *see also In re Cont’l Ill. Sec. Litig.*, 962 F.2d 566 (7th Cir. 1992); *Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Graulity*, 886 F.2d 268, 272 (9th Cir. 1989); *Brown v. Phillips Petroleum Co.*, 838 F.2d 451, 454, 456 (10th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 822 (1988); *Camden I Condo. Ass’n*, 946 F.2d 768, 773-774 (11th Cir. 1991); *Bebchick v. Wash. Met. Area Transit Comm’n*, 805 F.2d 396, 406-7 (D.C. Cir. 1986). In fact, some circuits mandate use of the percentage of fund method. *Swedish Hosp. Corp. v. Shalala*, 1 F.3d 1261, 1271 (D.C. Cir. 1993); *Camden I Condo. Ass’n*, 946 F.2d at 774; *see generally* 1 Alba Conte, *Attorney Fee Awards* § 2.02 at 31 (2d ed. 1993); *Court Awarded Attorney Fees, Report of the Third Circuit Task Force (“Task Force Report”)*, 108 F.R.D. 237 (1985) (Prof. Arthur R. Miller, Reporter).

The percentage method “is designed to allow courts to award fees from the fund in a manner that rewards counsel for success and penalizes it for failure.” *In re Prudential Ins. Co. Am. Sales Litig.*, 148 F.3d 283, 333 (3d Cir. 1998) (citing *In re Gen. Motors Corp. Pick-Up Truck Fuel Tank Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 55 F.3d 768, 821 (3d Cir. 1995)). Percentage-based attorney’s fees:

- (1) align the interests of claimants and lawyers by rewarding superior performance and punishing failure;

- (2) minimize the need to evaluate the reasonableness of attorneys' efforts *ex post*, which is both time consuming and often hard to do; and
- (3) transfer the burden of financing lawsuits and other risks from claimants to attorneys who are better able to bear them.

In keeping with the larger point of this Report, Judge Easterbrook also maintained that because claimants use contingent percentage fees almost exclusively, judges should use them when awarding fees in claimant representations.

*Kirchoff v. Flynn*, 786 F.2d 320, 326 (7th Cir. 1986); *see also Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*7.

In its 1985 report, the Third Circuit Task Force recommended that in the traditional common fund situation, a district court “should attempt to establish a percentage fee arrangement.” *Task Force Report*, 108 F.R.D. 237, 255 (1985); *see also Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*7. Since that time, the Third Circuit has, on several occasions, “reaffirmed that application of a percentage-of-recovery method is appropriate in common-fund cases.” *In re Cendant Corporate PRIDES Litig.*, 243 F.3d 722 (3d Cir. 2001) (collecting cases).

In sum, there is a clear consensus among the federal and state courts, consistent with Supreme Court precedent, that the award of attorneys' fees in common fund cases should be based on a percentage of the recovery. This consensus derives from the recognition that the percentage of fund approach is the better-reasoned and more equitable method of determining attorneys' fees in such cases. *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*7.

**B. The Percentage Requested by Class Counsel is Fully Supported by the Work Performed, Risks Taken, and Results Obtained**

Both state and federal courts in West Virginia recognize the presumptive reasonableness of an attorneys' fee equal to one-third of a recovery. *Id.* As explained in *Eriksen Const. Co., Inc. v. Morey*, 923 F. Supp. 878, 881 (S.D. W. Va. 1996):



The Court notes a one-third contingency fee is presumptively reasonable in West Virginia. *See Hayseeds, Inc. v. State Farm Fire & Cas.*, 177 W.Va. 323, 352 S.E.2d 73, 80 (1986). Nevertheless, a forty percent (40%) contingency fee is a common fee contract provision for cases that proceed to trial.

*Id.*; *see also F.S.&P. Coal Co. v. Inter-Mountain Coals, Inc.*, 179 W. Va. 190, 366 S.E.2d 638 (1988) (a one-third attorneys fee is the “going rate” in contingency fee cases). This authority supports the requested award in this case.

Some courts also consider certain factors in analyzing the reasonableness of fees determined by the percentage of recovery method. *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*8. These factors can include:

(1) the size of the fund created and the number of persons benefited; (2) the presence or absence of substantial objections by members of the class to the settlement terms and/or fees requested by counsel; (3) the skill and efficiency of the attorneys involved; (4) the complexity and duration of the litigation; (5) the risk of nonpayment; (6) the amount of time devoted to the case by plaintiffs’ counsel; and (7) the awards in similar cases.

*Cendant*, 243 F.3d at 733 (quoting *Gunter v. Ridgewood Energy Corp.*, 223 F.3d 190, 195 n.1 (3d Cir. 2000)) (citations omitted); *see also Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*8. The *Gunter* Court instructed that there is no specific formula for analyzing these factors. “Each case is different, and in certain cases, one factor may outweigh the rest.” *Gunter*, 223 F.3d at 195 n.1.

All of these considerations warrant an award of the requested fees in this case. The fund established for Class Members is substantial in light of the size of the class. Judging by the fact that no Class Member has objected to the proposed Settlement, and that no Class Members have opted out, the Class Members overwhelmingly support the settlement. Additionally, class counsel are skilled and experienced in class action litigation, and have served as class counsel in several cases.

The case involved complex issues related to West Virginia insurance and consumer law. The Court recently granted Defendant Safe-Guard’s motion to dismiss. The outcome of the case

was hardly a foregone conclusion, but nonetheless class counsel accepted representation of the Plaintiffs and the class on a contingent fee basis, fronting the costs of litigation.

Finally, the one-third fee requested by counsel is very much in line with fee awards in similar common-fund cases. *Dijkstra*, 2015 WL 12750449, at \*7 (awarding one-third of settlement in WVCCPA action); *Archbold*, 2015 WL 4276295, at \*6 (same); *Muhammad*, 2008 WL 5377783, at \*8 (same); *Triplett v. Nationstar Mortgage, LLC*, No. 3:11-cv-238 (S.D. W. Va. 2012) (same); *Hackworth v. Telespectrum Worldwide, Inc.*, No. 3:04-cv-1271 (S.D. W. Va. 2004) (awarding fees of one-third amount of settlement in WARN Act class action settlement).

Accordingly, consideration of all of these factors overwhelmingly supports the requested award of one-third the amount of the common fund established for the Class.

#### **IV. The Proposed Service Award is Justified and Appropriate**

Incentive or service awards reward representative plaintiffs' work in support of the class, as well as their promotion of the public interest. *Archbold*, 2015 WL 4276295, at \*6. Courts around the country have allowed such awards to named plaintiffs or class representatives. *Id.*, citing *In re Domestic Air Transp. Antitrust Litig.*, 148 F.R.D. 297, 357-58 (N.D. Ga. 1993) (awarding \$142,500 to class representatives out of \$50 million fund); *In re Dun & Bradstreet Credit Servs. Customer Litig.*, 130 F.R.D. 366, 373-74 (S.D. Ohio 1990) (awarding \$215,000 to several class representatives out of an \$18 million fund). One district court has gone so far as to say that incentive awards are "routinely approve[d]." *Id.*, citing *Cullen v. Whitman Med. Corp.*, 197 F.R.D. 136, 145 (E.D. Pa. 2000). The purpose of such awards is to encourage socially beneficial litigation by compensating named plaintiffs for their expenses on travel and other incidental costs, as well as their personal time spent advancing the litigation on behalf of the class

and for any personal risk they undertook. *Id.*, citing *Muhammad*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103534, at \*25; *Varcallo v. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, 226 F.R.D. 207, 257 (D.N.J. 2005).

Class members would have received nothing had Plaintiff not been willing to step up and file this action. Plaintiff gave her time and effort to prosecute the case. She was deposed twice, attended meetings with counsel, and consulted with counsel regarding critical aspects of the settlement. She made herself available to counsel whenever she was needed, and stood willing to do whatever tasks would be asked of her. Accordingly, the proposed service award is justified and appropriate. *See Archbold*, 2015 WL 4276295, at \*6.

## **V. Conclusion**

In accordance with the foregoing analysis, the Court **ORDERS** as follows:

(1) The Settlement Class provisionally certified by the Court's Order entered August 31, 2018, *see* ECF No. 120, is hereby made **FINAL** and **APPROVED**;

(2) The Court **FINDS** the Class Action Settlement Agreement ("Settlement Agreement") to be fair, adequate, and reasonable under the circumstances;

(3) Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e), the Court **GRANTS** final approval in all respects of the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement, which the Court preliminarily approved by its August 31, 2018 Order;

(4) Plaintiff Robin Hinkle is awarded a service award in the amount of \$5,000.00 in recognition of her service to the class;

(5) Class counsel, Bailey & Glasser LLP, and Persinger & Persinger, L.C., are awarded a fee of \$41,666.67, which sum represents one-third of the cash amount of the settlement and includes none of the costs incurred of \$45,975.57;

(6) Settlement Administrator David Epperly is awarded Costs and Fees in the amount presented via declaration and evidence at the Final Approval Hearing, no part of which is payable out of the \$125,000.00 settlement;

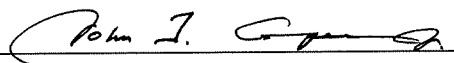
(7) All Class claims of the Plaintiff and the Class Members in this action are **DISMISSED** on the merits and with prejudice as to the Settling Defendant; and

(8) The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this action for the purpose of interpretation and enforcement of the Settlement Agreement, including oversight of settlement administration and distribution of settlement funds, and for further proceedings concerning the Nonsettling Defendant.

In accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b), there being no just reason for delay, the Court directs entry of a final judgment as to the matters determined by this opinion and Order.

The Clerk is requested to forward a copy of this written opinion and Order to all counsel of record.

ENTERED: November 15, 2018.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John T. Copenhaver, Jr.", is written over a horizontal line.

Honorable John T. Copenhaver, Jr.  
United States District Judge